TURRETS FOR ROMER SHOALS

REPRESENTATIVE FISCHER'S PLAN UNDER SERIOUS CONSIDERATION.

AN INVESTIGATION OF ITS COST AND FEASI-BILITY TO BE MADE-THOROUGH PROTEC-TION OF NEW-YORK HARBOR FAVORED

BY MEMBERS OF CONGRESS-THE

PLANS IN DETAIL [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 27 .- The proposition of Represen-Fischer, embodied in a bill introduced a few days ago in the House to fill in erect thereon heavily plated revolving turrets, as additional land defences of the metropolis, is re-ceiving serious attention here, particularly from interested in coast fortifications. Officers of the and Navy are likewise interested in the osition, but before expressing an opinion as to its practicability, taking into account the quesof cost and engineering involved, they prefer examine all its details. Mr. Fischer desires the closest inquiry into the merits of the proposition, and Representative Hainer, of Neraska, acting as a sub-committee on fortifications the House Appropriations Committee, to whom the bill has been referred, purposes looking into he subject and consulting experts as to the feasibility of the plan of building on the shoals the

speaking, the building in New-York Harbor of all defences necessary to thorough pro-tection against the guns of an enemy is favorably sidered by members of Congress. In connection



PROPOSED ROMER SHOALS TURRETS.

with the Fischer bill, before any appropriation is advised by Mr. Hainer, two questions will be particularly studied: First, is it necessary to build fortifications of any kind on Romer Shoala? Second, is the proposition as cutlined in the Fischer vides that the subject it treats of shall be referred to a board of Army engineers, which is to report on the practicability of the plan. Five thousand dollars are appropriated to pay the expenses of

AN IMPORTANT STRATEGICAL POINT.

As a general proposition, officers of the Army idea of constructing at or near all the important coast cities of the country fortifications in the event of war, will guard such cities from hostile shot and shell. As to the putting of defences on Romer Shoals, it is said that shoals lie directly north of Sandy Hook and south They are about four miles in length, and range from one-eighth to nearly onehalf mile in width. At low tide they are covered by water ranging in depth from three to thirty They are nearer the New-Jersey coast than Long Island. On the two sides of the shoals run the Swash and the East channels. The main ship channel leading to New-York, which is used by a majority of the vessels approaching the port, close under guns that might be placed on the shoals. Therefore the shoals are an imon the should be point, occupying a commanding position midway in the path of vessels between Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook and Forts Wadsworth

At Fort Hancock there are now in position a number of powerful guns. Others are to be placed Wadsworth and Hamilton are also being modernized and put in condition to prevent the entrance of an enemy through the Narrows. If midway between these strong defences there should be put on Romer Shoals the heaviest modern guns, protected by the thickest-plated revolving turrets, no hestile ship could get near New-York City. The incoming vessels would first be assaulted by Fort Hancock. They could also be fired at from the shoals turrets while being attacked from Sandy Hook, the lay of the ground and the direction of the channel giving a clear sweep toward the sea from the guns on the shoals.

THE PLANS FOR THE TURRETS.

Fischer has laid before Mr. Hainer plans in detail for the location on the Romer Shoals of the proposed turrets, as well as drawings and other information concerning the shape, size, thickness, etc., of the turrets themselves. According to this data,

proposed turrets, as well as sage, size, thickness, etc., of the turrets themselves. According to this data, the turrets would be novel in design. As proposed by Mr. Fischer, they are to be oval or turrishick a shape, and the outside or lower section is to project under ground ten or twelve feet and above project under ground ten or twelve feet and above project under ground ten or twelve feet and above project under ground ten or twelve feet and above project under ground ten or twelve feet and above project under ground ten or twelve feet and above project under ground ten or twelve feet and above project under ground about three feet. In the centre of the degrad of the lower section, which is to move independently of the lower section. In its to move independently of the lower section. In section, as it may be called, is to revolve on the lower section of the trurets by hydraulic pump power. Only four men will be necessary to operate about three-turreted monitor for defensive purposes is provided without the cost of an expensive hull and machinery and the important incidental supense of fuel.

The first cost of the turrets will, of course, be considerable—just how much will have to be determined by experts. Once they are erected, however, the expense of maintenance will be trifling, as few soldiers will be required to operate them and few repairs will be needed. Ships, it is argued, esperially in harbors, in time of war are constantly in danger of being destroyed by torpedoes. No such danger is to be apprehended in the case of land turrets. With a solid foundation there is practically no limit to the thickness of the armor-plate the turrets may be made of. On battle-ships the limit of thickness is about eighteen inches. If plates can be manufactured of twice that thickness, they could be employed on the proposed turrets, and for defective purposes be inclined at as great an angle as degrace. Mr. Fischer estimates that twenty men, with not to exceed three officers, is all the force required in time of action

THE IDEA TRIED ABROAD. The idea of revolving land turrets for military pur-poses is not a new one. Many similar to those which



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the plans of Mr. Fischer propose are on the Alsace and Lorraine frontier. They have been found by Germany to be perfectly feasible, practical and ex-cellent means of defence. Some of the principal de-fences of Cronstadt, which guards the entrace to the river leading to the Russian capital, are revolving

river leading to the Russian capital, are revolving turrets.

Naval officers who have discussed the propostion of Mr. Fischer are inclined to the opinion that the Romer Shoals can readily and without great expense be filled in sufficiently to accommodate three heavily armored turrets. Filling in the shoals would practically make an island between Fort Hancock and Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton. It has been suggested that by filling in the shoals with pling and erecting a sort of breakwater at the entrance to the main channel in the Lower Bay of New-York, the water coming down from the river would be directed through the Swash and East channels, which run on the two sides of the shoals, and that thus these channels would be deepened and afford a safe passage for vessels, even of heavy draught. The harbor rules could be required for outgoing vessels and the other for incoming ships, avoiding dangers of collisions.

other for incoming ships, avoiding dangers of collisions.

Naval officers, as a rule, favor ships instead of
forts for harbor fighting, but they admit that to fortify Romer Shoals with three revolving turrets would
be much cheaper than to build three battle-ships, and
that owing to the advantageous position of the
sheals, they would be as effectual as vessels. As to
the item of maintenance, economy is largely on the
side of the turrets.

An interesting point is that Admiral Bunce has
recommended the building of revolving turrets as
defences at the eastern entrance of Long Island
Sound. His recommendation is now in the office of
the Chief of Engineers of the Army, General Craighill.

NAVAL ENGINEERS BREAKING DOWN.

CHIEF ENGINEER TOWER THE LATEST VICTIM OF OVERWORK.

Washington, Jan. 23.-Chief Engineer George E. Tower, who was before the Retiring Board at the Washington Navy Yard this week, has been recommended for retirement. Mr. Tower's last duty was as chief engineer of the battle-ship Indiana, but he remained there only a short time, as he and one of his assistants broke down during the manouvres of the North Atlantic Squadron last August, and he has been under treatment in one of the naval hospitals ever since. The assistant was retired some months ago, but, as it was thought Mr. Tower would ultimately recover, he was continued at the hospital. His recovery has been so slow, however, that the hospital authorities came to the conclusion that it would be better for him to be ordered before a retiring board. Mr Tower is an officer of long service, having served during the entire period of the Civil War, and has always had important duty on shore and afloat.

The Navy Register just issued shows that as many as twelve engineer officers were retired in the last year, only four of them retiring on account of age. That the conditions existing in the Navy are such that a greater strain is thrown on the engineer than on any other officer is shown by the fact that of all officers retired for causes other than age, the engineer Corps had 4½ per cent of its numbers retired, the medical corps 2½ per cent, the line 2½ per cent, and the pay corps 1 per cent. So it may be broadly stated that the percentage of engineer officers retired for causes other than age is twice as great as the average in the three other seagoing corps of the Navy for the same causes. Tower is an officer of long service, having served

REVENUE DERIVED FROM SEALS.

SECRETARY CARLISLE SENDS A REPORT TO THE SENATE.

Washington, Jan. 23.-In response to a resolution the Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to the Senate a detailed statement of the revenue derived from the North American Commercial Company in its annual settlements with the Department. letter says that no payments have been made on account of the lease of this company since 1892, when the then Secretary of the Treasury, acting under the opinion of the Attorney-General, accepted from the lessees of the Seal Islands in set-tlement of their indebtedness for that year the sum of \$23,972 in Heu of \$102,659, as appeared to be due under the terms of the contract. This sum proportion, as the number of the seals taken by the company that year (7.549) bore to 100,000, which was assumed, the company had a right to take under the lease. A similar settlement had been made for the years 1890 and 1891.

The Secretary says that when the indebtedness future the fort will be one of the company for the year 1893 fell due, April 1. 1894 he concluded after examination that the action of his predecessor in making an abatement of rent ecnclusion, he says, was concurred in by the Attorney-General. He therefore called on the company for the payment of \$132,187 as the amount due 1893-74, and made a demand for the payment of the difference between the amounts they had paid in 1890-'91-'92 and the amounts which, in his opinion and that of the Attorney-General, they were obliged to pay under the terms of their lease. these demands the lessees of the islands refused these demands the lessees of the islands refused to comply, but offered in full settlement for 1833 an amount reduced according to previous settlements. They disputed the right of the Government to demand further payments on account of previous years, contending that settlement already made constituted a bar to further demands.

It appears that suit was then brought in the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, the company meantime refusing to pay the amounts demanded for 1894 and 1895. On the trial of the case, 132,187 being sued for, judgment was rendered in favor of the United States for \$94,687. The Court found that the company was obliged to pay the full rent named in the lease and was not entitled to any abatement of rent or bonus because of any limitation in the seal catch made by the Secretary under the lease. The Court further found that the limitation of the catch to 7,500 for this particular year 1893-94, for which the suit was an brought, was not made under the lease, but was an act under an agreement with Great Britain which virtually for the time boing put an end to the contract. The amount of the judgment was arrived to yallowing to the Government the bonus of \$7,525 and the tax of \$2 stipulated in the lease per skin on 7,500 skins and reducing the stipulated rental of \$60,000 to \$22,600. The Court held that the reduction of the catch under the modus vivendi was a valid claim against the Government for the skins which otherwise might have been taken, but it was not allowed because it had not been presented before the action was hought.

The Secretary points out that this decision sustains him. Proceedings in appeal are pending in tains him. Proceedings in appeal are pending in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Trials of the Subsequent proceedings to recover the amounts for 184 and 1856 have been suspended amounts for 184 and 1856 have been suspended pending a final decision in this case. The rent for 1896 is not yet due. to comply, but offered in full settlement for 1893

DEMAND FOR SILVER CERTIFICATES. Washington, Jan. 23.—The Secretary of the Treasury has informed the Senate that unless immediate steps are taken to increase the daily delivery of allver certificates of small denominations by the Bu-reau of Engraving and Printing the stock of such certificates in the Treasury will be so depleted as to prevent the redemption of the denominations usually called for by the banks. He recommends an appropriation of \$46,000 for increasing the force to keep up with the demand.

A CHANCE FOR AMERICAN SHOEMAKERS. Washington, Jan. 23.-Consul Bell, at Sydney, reports to the State Department that an expert sent to Australia by an American shoe factory would develop considerable trade. Over \$1,000,000 worth of shoes were imported into Australia last year, of which the United States furnished directly about one-quarter of 1 per cent, although some were sent by way of England. The Consul sees no reason why the United States should not secure the greater part of the trade if makers will learn that Amertean lasts are too narrow, too straight and too small for the Australian foot. The Australian tand of 16 per cent has been removed, and there is now no duty.

MILLERS SEEKING RELIEF.

Washington, Jan. 23 .- Lorin Fletcher, the Minnesota member of the House Committee on Commerce, has received notice that Bradford C. Church, of Duluth, president of the Head of the Lakes Millers' Association, and Charles A. Pills-bury, representing the millers of Minneapolis, will advocate on Tuesday at the public hearing the amendment to the third section of the Interstate Commerce law regulating interchange of traffic between railroads. The effect of the amendment, actween railroads. The effect of the amendment, according to Mr. Pilisbury, will be to permit a man to do what he likes with his own and enable shippers to choose their terminals, and thus avoid parasites in the shape of lighterage attachments which rob the miller of his profit. Among the statements received by Mr. Fletcher is one that out of \$20 a car freightage on wheat from Buffalo to New-York \$18 has been paid out to a lighterage company, leaving \$2 for the railroad shareholders for a \$50 mile haul. The Memphis Chamber of Commerce has passed resolutions in favor of this amendment, and Rudolph Fink, of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, strongly urges the Tennessee delegation to yote for it.

FIGHTING THE LOUD BILL

ANOTHER HEARING GIVEN BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE

NEW-YORK PUBLISHERS PRESENT ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE MEASURE-SOME WHO FAVOR IT.

Washington, Jan. 23.-The Senate Committee on Postoffices and Postroads this morning held another hearing on the Loud bill, which cuts off serial publications from the benefits of second-class postage rates. Those present were chiefly opposed

Orville J. Victor, of Adams & Victor, publishmeasure was in the interest of the express panies and against labor. He resented the idea that cheap books were vicious, and declared that not more than 5 per cent of all the publications of this

class were trashy.

John Elderkin, of "The New-York Ledger," said that his firm had published 2,500 different works in cheap editions, and that each work was of a

S. S. McClure, the magazine publisher, told the committee that if this law went into effect the 10-cent magazines would be compelled to increase their price to 15 cents. This would cut the circulation of such magazines in two. The present law was in the interest of education, and should not

J. S. Ogilvie, another New-York publisher, re sented the criticism of his publications made at the last meeting by Ernest F. Eilert, Editor of "The Luther League Review." He asserted that the statements of Mr. Ellert were malicious misrepresentations. Mr. Ellert had designated the ok, "How to Get Married, Although a Woman," as a sample of the class of literature that the Postoffice Department ought to keep out. The criticised

office Department ought to keep out. The criticised publication was exhibited to-day, and Mr. Oglivie showed to the committee that it was indorsed by Sunday-school teachers and other religious workers. In like manner other criticisms were answered.

Yates Hickey, of the American Railway Literary Association, favored the bill, and said that his organization had improved the character of the literature sold on railway trains. He said he had tried to convince the news companies that the cleaner their goods were the more money they would make. The proportion of vicious literature that went through the mails at one cent a pound was so great that he advised against the continuance of the law in favor of such publications. He cortended that fully one-third of the publications that went through the mails at one cent a pound were either vicious or vulgar.

David Williams, of 'The Iron Age,' read a paper in favor of the bill.

FOR ECONOMY ON RIVERS AND HARBORS.

AN EFFORT TO CUT THE APPROPRIATION DOWN TO \$15,000,000 TO BE MADE.

Washington, Jan. 23 .- A hearing was given to-day by the sub-committee on the Sundry Civil bill to the members of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors on the proposed insertion of an appropria-tion in the Sundry Civil bill of the amount necessary for the contract work authorized in the last River and Harbor bill.

Chairman Hooker of the River and Harbor Committee explained that the last bill authorized the expenditure of \$59,000,000 for new work. The improveents at Buffalo, N. Y., at Newtown Creek and Bay Ridge Channel in New-York Harbor, on Cumber Ridge Channel in New-York Harbor, on Cumberland Sound, at Savannah, Ga., and on the Delaware harbor of refuge had aiready been begun, and bids had been asked for improving the Ohio, Allegheny and Monongahela rivers and Duluth and Mijwaukee harbors. The committees estimated that \$19,000,000 will be needed for the next fiscal year. Some of the members of the Appropriations Committee think \$15,000,000 will be sufficient, and an effort will be made to reduce the appropriation to that figure if the committee is satisfied the estimates of the Chief Engineer of the Army are excessive.

CLEARING UP THE SENATE CALENDAR.

UPWARD OF 130 BILLS PASSED -CORRESPONDENCE WITH NICARAGUA CALLED FOR

Washington, Jan. 23.-The Senate devoted itself to-day to the business of clearing the calendar of pension bills and of other bills to which no objection was offered. Of the former all were passed without a single exception. There were 194 of them, and it required only ninety-five minutes to dispose of them. Of the latter class of bills there were some thirty passed, including the following: Appropriating \$15,000 for the heirs of three Ital-

ians killed by mob violence in Colorado in March 1895; to reclassify postal railway clerks; appropriating \$50,000 for a statue of Abraham Lincoln a Gettysburg, Penn., and to pay to the heirs of John Roach \$330,000 for the occupation of his shops and yards by gunboats.

The Union Pacific Railroad compromise arrange

The Union Pacific Railroad compromise arrangement was the subject of a resolution offered by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.), and agreed to without objection, calling on the Attorney-General for a statement of the terms of the settlement and of the personnel of the reorganization committee.

The President was requested through another resolution, offered by Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.), to furnish copies of all correspondence relating to the Nicaragua Canal with the Government of Nicaragua since 1887.

These two resolutions were the only matters that came before the Senate to-day, outside of the pension and other bills already mentioned.

At 4:50 o'clock the Senate adjourned until Monday.

COLLECTION OF BANKING STATISTICS.

CONTROLLER ECKELS RECOMMENDS STATE LEG ISLATION TO SECURE GREATER UNIFORMITY. Washington, Jan. 23 .- James H. Eckels, the Controller of the Currency, has sent a letter to the Governors of the States requesting them to recommend legislation to secure uniformity in the collection of banking statistics. The Revised Statutes his annual report exhibiting the resources and liabilities of the banks, banking companies and say ings banks organized under the laws of the several States and Territories. There is no other officer of the United States charged by law with the duty of collecting and publishing banking statistics, and It is necessary therefore for the Controller of the Currency to have the required information. At present a number of States make no prevision for the submission of reports from banks and bankers to any public officer of the State. Others provide for an annual report of resources and liabilities of incorporated banking institutions, and still others provide for the compilation and publication of complete returns, but too late in the year to be used by the Controlle; in his annual report.

In order that uniformity in time and manner of reporting may be secured, Controller Eckels has suggested in his letter to the Governors that the attention of State Legislatures be called to the attention of state Legislatures be called to the subject, and that each legislative body be re-quested to enact such legislation as will result in submitting to a designated public official of the State reports of the condition of all banks, bank-ing institutions and private banks doing business in the State at the same dates on which National banks are required to make their reports to the Controller of the Currency.

HORSES SHIPPED TO ENGLAND. Long Shot, a celebrated Canadian hunter, was to England yesterday on the Atlantic Transport Line steamer Mohawk. The horse goes to the other side as a present to the Duchess of Mariborough from her mother, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont. Frederick Stub, one of Mr. Belmont's grooms, goes in charge of the animal.

By the same line were shipped 2% horses gathered from the West and from Canada for the British cavalry.

As the Mohawk was leaving her dock, Edward Delaney, a cattleman, of No. 1 Broadway, employed by Shamberg & Son, of No. 15 Whitehall-st, tried to jump ashore. He fell on the dock and fractured his leg. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. Marlborough from her mother, Mrs. O. H. P. Bel-

REPAIRING THE BURNED COLLEGE. About thirty carpenters, masons and painters are hard at work repairing the damage caused by the recent fire in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. It is thought that the work can be completed within a month, and the building made ready for occupancy by the students. In the mean time the students are accommodated at the Car-negie Laboratory and in Bellevue Hospital.

tetter's Stomach Bitters. This genial alterative, while tetter's Etomach Bitters. This genial alterative, while it relieves the bowels and regulates the liver, never, as a drastic purgative does, produces violent effects and weakens the intestines. On the contrary, the action of the Bitters is precisely analogous to an effort of nature seeking to resume her proper functions. This furnishes pretty conclusive evidence that it is better to use persuasive means, so to speak, than to endeavor to coerce nature to a return to duty. Violent remedies produce only a termomears, so to speak, than to endeavor to coerce nature to a return to duty. Violent remedies produce only a temporary effect, followed by a hurtful reaction. For indigention, malarial and kidney complaints, rheumatism and nervousness, the Bitters takes highest rank among remedies of the philosophic achool.



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THE NEW BARNARD COLLEGE.

PLANS FOR THE BUILDINGS AT THE BOULE-VARD AND ONE-HUNDRED-AND-NINE-TEENTH-ST.

visit here: "The Queen is travelling in her capacity as a private lady, and I have no doubt that she will as a private lady, and I have no doubt that she win follow the same rule here she did in Boston in declining any official attentions. As you know, she was in Boston for a month and lived the life of a lady of leisure and means. She went to Boston to visit the relatives of her husband and at their carnest invitation. She enjoyed her visit very much. During her stay she persistently refused to give her views on any political subject. This was particularly the case when the news was received of the death of Minister Willis at Honolulu."

"How long does she expect to stay in Washington." The plans of Barnard College, in course of erection at the Boulevard and One-hundred-and-nine-teenth-st. have been published, with sketches, which show how the college will look when the

EX-QUEEN IN WASHINGTON

BUT HER "GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND" WAS OFF SHOOTING DUCKS.

SO LILIUOKALANI DOES NOT STOP AT THE WHITE HOUSE, BUT GOES TO A HOTEL, WHERE

HER REPRESENTATIVE TELLS

OF HER PLANS. [ST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 23.—President Cleveland's "great and good friend," Lilluokalani, ex-Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, arrived in Washington this morning for a visit of rather undetermined duration. Strangely enough, Mr. Cleveland had hurried out of town last night on a duck-hunting expedition down the Potomac. The former ruler of the Sandwich group came here from Borion, and is Sandwich group came here from Boston, and is accompanied by Julius N. Palmer, of that city, and by Miss Kia Nahaokelena and Joseph Helcluliewho in spite of his name has no connection with the Salvation Army-of Honolulu. On the hotel register at the Shoreham, where the ex-Queen has her apartments, the royal visitor is put down in a ner apartments, the royal round, flowing hand as "Queen Lilliuokalant of Hawaii." She travels, however, in the modest style of a well-to-do tourist. On her way to the hotel from the station she was driven around the Capitol and then along Pennsylvania-ave., and during the tide she took frequent occasion to express her admiration of the beauties of the city of "her great and good friend." The party did not stop at the White House, however, to inquire for the health of

he absent sportsman. Mr. Palmer, who represents the ex-Queen person as well as politically, had this to say of her



MILBANK HALL-BRINKERHOFF HALL.

of the central court is shut out by the entrance colonade in One-hundred-and-nineteenth-st., and the college grounds occupy the entire block bounded by One-hundred-and-nineteenth and One-hundredand-twentieth sts., the Boulevard and Claremont-

As seen in the published plan, the college building facing on the Boulevard is Brinkerhoff Hall, the gift of Mrs. Van Wyck Brinkerhoff, of Hastings, N. Y. The central building, facing on One-hundred-and-twentieth-st, and entered from the surt, is Milbank Hall, the gift of Mrs. A. A. Anderson, of this city. The western wing and the entrance colonnade are not to be built at present, but await the further generosity of friends of the

college.

Red brick, Indiana limestone and terra cotta are the materials used in constructing the walls of the building, and the building is fireproof, heated by hot water and well ventilated. Milbank Hall holds the administration departments, the library and classrooms. Brinkerhoff Hall hold the gymnasium, the theatre and the laborator s. As the Barnard students will have access to the Columbia University library, the library in Milbank Hall will be mainly a reading and reference room. A restaurant, kitchen and laundry will be on the top floor.

MRS. DELABARRE'S DEATH.

THE DEAD WOMAN CHARGED WITH LARCENY-ALSO A COMPLAINANT ON A LIKE CHARGE.

The death of Mrs. Elizabeth M. Delabarre, fortyfour years old, at her home, No. 62 Seventh-st., last was referred to the Coroner by the Board of Health yesterday morning for investigation. A death certificate made out by Dr. Alexander W. Bock, of No. 25 Seventh-st., reached the Health Board on Friday night, and gave the cause of death as asthenia resulting from acute peritonitis. This was unsatisfactory to the Health Board, and the certificate was sent back to Dr. Bock for further explanation. He then wrote on the cer-tificate that Dr. W. G. Mangoli had treated the case ten days before he was called in, and that the present attack was what was known as acute recurring peritonitis. Coroner Hoeber felt satisfied with the diagnosis of two reputable physicians and indorsed the certificate, which the Health Board accepted. There will be no further investi-

Mrs. Delabarre is the woman who was under indictment for grand larceny on complaint of Mrs. Lily Farrell, who said Mrs. Delabarre bud stolen. diamonds from her. The case was to ave been called up in court to-morrow. Mrs. Delabarre was at one time typewriter for Stephen A. Dutton, the real estate man, who has been sentenced to Sing real.

Sing.

Assistant District-Attorney Battle said yesterday Assistant District-Attorney Battle said yesterday that Mrs. Delabarre's death would make no difference in the case of James C. Hart, who is under arrest on a complaint of larceny preferred by her, owing to the fact that Hart had already confessed his guilt. Mrs. Delabarre had given the Jewelry his guilt. Mrs. Delabarre had given the Jewelry she borrowed from Mrs. Farrell to Hart on the understanding that he was to return to her \$6,000. He retained the Jewelry and did not give her any money.

THE RULE AGAINST SPITTING.

WHAT PHYSICIANS SAT FOR AND AGAINST IT. Several prominent physicians of the city, while expressing satisfaction with the action of Health Board in warning the public against the offensive practice of spitting in public places, have declared that the Health Board is not supported by the best medical authority in the declaration that consumption is so infectious and dangerous to that consumption is so infectious and dangerous to the public health as to require official action. The amendment to the Sanitary Code by which all phy-sicians and officers of institutions are required to make written reports upon all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis is declared by the physicians to be unnecessary, of a sort to interfere with the treat-ment of private cases of the disease and to add ment of private cases of the disease and to and needless burdens to the medical attendants. There is also an intimation that the action of the Health Board was intended to bring into too prominent notice the work of its bacteriological department.

It is asserted by some of the physicians that there are no cases on record in which consumption has been contracted by direct contact with a consump-

tive patient. It is declared that the germs of tuber-culosis are in the air to such an extent that they are taken into the lungs of healthy persons every day, and that persons not predisposed to the dis-ease are able to throw off the germs. The action of the Health Board, therefore, is criticised by some of the physicians as calculated to cause needless suspicion and fear of persons suffering from con-

suspicion and fear of persons suffering from consumption.

On the other hand, the action of the Health Board is approved by some physicians, who say that there have been evidences of the infectious character of consumption, and among the cares character of consumption, and among the cares cited in that of Dr. James M. Byron, the bacteriolocited in that of Dr. James M. Byron, the bacteriolocited in the Loomis Labor tory in February, 1886, and died in his home at No. 222 East Fifteenth-st. on May 8 of the same year. Dr. Byron was a young and vigorous man when he accidentally inhaled the germs of consumption, and in spite of the best treatment he died in a few months. Another case mentioned is that of a woman living in this city who had four sons and four daughters after she began to suffer from consumption. She nursed her four daughters, and they all contracted the disease and died from it. Her four sons were nursed by a healthy woman and none of them contracted the disease.

THEY BENEFIT SUFFERING LITTLE ONES. The Wednesday Morning Sewing Class will give orthopaedic and children's ward of the Post Graduate Hospital, next Saturday, from 3 to 6 o'clock, at the Hotel Endicott. Excellent results have been attained by this organization, and its ministrations have been a great boon to the little sufferers at the have been a great boon to the little sufferers at the nospital. An entertaining programme is promised for next Saturday afternoon, and handsome and useful articles will be offered for sale. Some popular young women of the West Side are interested in the charity, and the affair is likely to call forth a large attendance of their friends.

before she realized it. The Queen enjoys travel immensely, and is visiting Washington precisely as any private person might do." "Will she have an audience with the President while she is here?" "As to that I really cannot say. She has not said a word on the subject, and I do not even know that is the would desire an audience." "I said a word on the subject, and I do not even know that is the would desire an audience." "I she on her way back to Honolulu?" "I cannot say anything on that point, either. If she as any plans at all for the future she has not taken me into her confidence. I do not know how long she will be in Washington, where she will go she have an audience." It is believed here that Liliuokalani will remain until after the inauguration of President when it is believed here that Liliuokalani will remain until after the inauguration of President when it is believed here that Liliuokalani will remain until after the inauguration of President while she would desire an audience." It is she would desire an audience. I do not even know that she would desire an audience. "I she have an audience with the President while she is here?"

"I cannot say anything on that point, either. If she has any plans at all for the future she has not taken me into her confidence. I do not know how long she will be in Washington, where she will go wen she leaves, or whether I shall go with her." It is believed here that Liliuokalani will remain until after the inauguration of President while she will be in Washington. The has a mot taken me into her confidence. I do not even know that she would desire an audience."

"It is believed to the confidence of the has any plans at all for the future she has not taken me into her confidence. I do not know how long she will be in Washington, where she will go with her." It is believed here that Liliuokalani will remain until after the inauguration of President washington.

OLCOTT WARNS THE TRACTION CO.

HE PROTESTS AGAINST THE NOISE ON THE LINE AT "DEAD MAN'S HILL" AND SUGGESTS CHANGES.

District-Attorney W. M. K. Olcott sent the following letter yesterday afternoon to the Metropolitan Traction Company, Cable Building, Houstonst. and Broadway

st. and Broadway:

My attention has been called to an alleged nuisance, the responsibility for which is alleged to be yours, at One-hundred-and-fifthest and Lexingtonave. Many of the property-owners in that vicinity have visited this office complaining that the noise made by your property and employes at that point is seriously interfering with their comfort and health and with the value of property. Without going into detail into the statements and proofs which they have offered me. I have to inform you that they claim that the abatement of the alleged nuisance will require the following changes of operation to be made by you at the point indicated:

To take out the automatic switch and put in its stead one controlled by a switchman, which it is claimed would be less noisy; to lay new noiseless junctions and frogs; to run cars in and out of the switch slowly; to abolish blowing starter's whistle and unnecessary shunting, especially at night; not to have more than one car going down hill on the up track while another car is leaving the switch on the down track to go up the hill; this last suggestion being made not only for the benefit of the property-owners, but also, as alleged, for the safety of the public.

This office has not made a complete investigation of the merits of this complaint as yet, but from an

of the public.

This office has not made a complete investigation of the merits of this complaint as yet, but from an exparte hearing in the matter it seems to me probable that there is merit in the suggestions above quoted. I have, however, told the complainants that I should not permit them to go before the Grand Jury until I had given you an opportunity to promptly abate the nulsance and controvert the statements.

Me. Cleant said he called on a friend in the neigh-Mr. Olcott said he called on a friend in the neigh-

borhood of One-hundred-and-fifth-st. and Lexborhood of One-hundred-and-fifth-st. and Lexton-ave. one night recently, and the noise from the cars was something frightful. That part of the Lexington-ave. cable road is near what is known as "Dead Man's Hill." where accidents have occurred several times.

A Tribune reporter who called at the home of H. H. Vreeland, president of the company, No. 278 West Eighty-skuth-st., last night, for the purpose of obtaining his comments upon the suggestions made by District-Attorney Olcott for the amelioration of the cable nuisance in Lexington-ave., was informed that Mr. Vreeland was out of the city.

WELLESLEY CLUB LUNCHEON. An exceedingly bright and happy affair was the

was held yesterday afternoon at the Holland House. Many floral decorations graced the with the blue ribbons of Wellesley College. As the name of the club implies, its membership is made up of graduates of Wellesley. Fully a hundred members were present at yesterday's gathering. Miss Bertha Balley presided, and sitting with her at the guests' table were Parke Godwin, Professor Elizabeth Kendall, of Wellesley College; Mrs. McCoy, Mrs. Mary E. Twitchell, Mrs. Plymmton, Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Devan, Mrs. Chadwick, Miss Woodruff, Mrs. Gullek and Miss Jones, Following the luncheon, Professor Kendall gave an interesting address, on the subject of "Life in College and After." Mr. Godwin, Mrs. Twitchell and Professor F. H. Stoddard, of New-York University, also spoke. made up of graduates of Wellesley. Fully a hun-

TRAVEL MADE MORE COMFORTABLE. Sea spray baths, electric lights, recarpeted and handsomely furnished staterooms, modern sanitary arrangements are some of the new improvements which are to be observed on the passenger ships of the Savannah Line fleet. The sanitary arrangements throughout are new, and of a class usually found in the most palatial hotels. One of the best staterooms, 19x7 feet, has been torn out and turned nto a bathroom.

The staterooms have been handsomely furnished The staterooms have been handsomely furnished and recarpeted throughout; the electric current is kept up all night, so that the patrons of the company need no longer suffer from the uncomfortable arrangement which provided that all lights should be out in staterooms at 11 o'clock, leaving the occupant, in case of sickness, at the mercy of the uncertain light furnished by candles.

The line will sell you a ticket to Savannah or any other point South, from New-York, by rail to Philadelphia, thence by steamer to Savannah, where close connections are made with four trunk lines. The cost is the same as from New-York by direct steamer.

SETTLED OUT OF COURT. The breach of promise suit for \$25,000 which was

instituted by Miss Florence M. Gormley against Thomas Smith in Newark last October will not ome to trial. Her counsel, ex-Judge Thomas S. Henry, has made a settlement with Smith, and it is said that Miss Gormley received \$1,000. Mr. Smith is alleged to have been engaged to Miss Gormley, but married a young woman in Connecticut.

INJURY TO HIS KNEE CAP KILLED HIM. Michael J. Flynn, twenty-one years old, of Bayonne, died in St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, Friday night, from the effects of an injury to his knee cap several months ago while he was a student at St. Charles's College. Eilhout City, Md., where he was studying for the priesthood. After receiving his injury Flynn was sent to the City Hospital, in Baltimore, and apparently recovered. He then resumed his studies at Seton Hall College, in South Orange, and one day in crossing the

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The continued favor of all those who have profited by this unparalleled sale of

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is assured to us, but it is to others, as yet unmoved by the force of these influences, to whom

we address the quotations here following: The goods are choice, rare, including n exclusive designs, every piece possessing merit and excellence, combined with beauty of outline and decoration, completing a collection distinctly and conspicuously superior and apart from "department store" stock, and hence more forcibly appealing to the refined mind and taste, while at the same time presenting manifest value for the price.

Each and every object will be found an

Honest Bargain

Five minute repeating Traveling Clocks and others, all at least 35 per cent under usual

prices. oration.

805.09 French Fish Sets, fish designs, with gold and colors.

818.09 French Fish Sets, near decorations and gold 60.00

Many other Game and Fish Sets equally rea-

Solid Silver

Chafing Dishes. Tea and Coffee Sets, Baskets, Vases, &c., at prices to surprise and please. English Sheffield plated Casters, Vegetable Dishes, Meat Platters, Trays, &c., all at prices

away below usual quotations \$28.00 rich out glass, silver mounted Claret Jugs. \$18.00 \$50.00 magnificent Banquet Lamp, mounted in brass, with very rich art shade, the whole 36 inches.

Thus will be found very many of these lovely

Half Price.

\$150,00 massive marble and pure bronze Clock, with superb movement, striking on musical delis at each quarter the Westminster chimes. \$78.60
\$20.00 Paris Etageres, with two marquetry shelves of novel form. \$14.00 Globe magnifying Desk Clocks. \$0.00 \$15.00 aliver gilt Purses \$4.00 Opera Glasses of great power and clear-

Genuine Sevres Vases at half usual prices

\$55.00 genuine and pure bronze Figures, 35 Inches

\$80.00 genuine and pure bronze Venue de Milo, 3 inches high S125.00 excessively rich Parls Pedestal. \$55.00 \$65.00 genuine Giuori Plower Pot and Pedestal. \$34.00

The finest collection in the city of the new Doulton Art Pottery. For \$250.00 you may possess \$500.00 worth of these lovely goods.

For \$125.00 you may possess \$250.00 worth of these lovely goods. And so on.

Unique Lamps,

exclusive designs, odd or grotesque, modern er antique; graceful, pretty, charming; styles to please every taste, but no commonplace "department store" patterns, while all are offered at prices to incite the oft-heard remark,

How Reasonable and Beautiful ! China Plates.

Those who have suffered by the exorbitant charges usually demanded for fine China will be refreshed and pleased by the bewildering riety we offer, and the prices quoted.

A large collection of Cups and Saucers. For lack of room, and to replace by a higher grade, we are forced to eliminate from our stock certain lower grades, but yet pretty and desirable goods.

\$7.00 China Chocolate Cups and Saucers, decorated roses and illies and heavy gold edges...... \$4.00 \$3.75 China Plates, reat sprays of flowers and gilt. \$6.00 China Rumikins and Plates, gilt and flowers.

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ing attention. Ovington Bros.,

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BRONZES AND PORCELAINS AT AUCTION.

The bronses, porcelains, lvory carvings, statuettes and other curiosities belonging to Kichigors. Suzuki, of Tokio, will be disposed of at auction at the American Art Galleties on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons at 2:20 o'clock. Mr. Suzuki is well known as a collector. Bottles, jars, vases, plaques, as well as many kinds of swords, helmets and armor will be sold. With the acception of a few specimens, the collection is now an exhibition.

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